

THE LEDGER.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1893.

THE people on the south side of the railroad are beginning to feel the necessity of having sewers, and the city council will likely turn its attention in that direction shortly. A good general system of sewerage is one of the grandest things in the world for a town.

THE LOUISIANA (Mo.) Press states that the College of that city has arranged with an advertising agency to have its advertising done. The agency gets \$5.00 for each paper the advertisement is placed in and is trying to make contracts at \$1.87, pocketing the difference. The most satisfactory way for schools to advertise is to do business directly with the publishers.

It is amusing to read some of the faked "interviews" with Hon. Champ Clark. One reporter has him "throwing himself onto a lounge lighting a cigar" and then follows a cigar, never said anything at all and, in fact, never saw the reporter. The rest ("") is all true.

DR. KEELEY, in a lecture delivered in New York, gives it as his opinion that more drunkenness results from the dosing of infants with drugs, whiskey and liquor baths than from any other cause. As soon as a child gets sick a great many people rush for the whiskey bottle, thus building up a taste and necessity for stimulants. It is right amusing to see people who think whiskey bad for grown people prescribe it for babies at the breast.

MEXICO will have a fair as soon as the affairs of the old Association can be settled and the business started at the old stand again in a business like way. Mexico will liberally support a good fair every year and we feel sure that during the next few months matters will be so arranged that our Fair Association can be established upon a permanent basis and become one of our most substantial and prosperous institutions.

It seems to be the general impression that the City Council should change the ordinance requiring 85 foot smoke stacks on all factories and enterprises of that character. The nuisance ordinance, we should think, would cover this question, anyway. In some cases a factory with a smoke stack 100 feet high might be a nuisance while in others a smoke stack 30 feet high would not. The people of Mexico are in favor of everything that offers an inducement for factories locating here. The Council we are sure is in line with this public spirit.

It strikes us that the following ordinance is liable to work a hardship upon some who have erected or may contemplate erecting factories or mills in this city:

"Any person who shall operate any such furnace, kiln, cupola, smoke stack or chimney or shall permit the smoke to escape therefrom at an altitude less than eighty feet above the highest point in the surface line of any street or highway within a distance of three hundred feet from such furnace, kiln, cupola, smoke stack or chimney shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Every day that any such kiln, cupola, smoke stack or chimney shall be in operation contrary to the provisions of this section shall be deemed a separate offense, punishable as in this section specified."

In many cases we think factories can be maintained without annoyance to anyone, with smoke stacks shorter than this ordinance requires.

Carlisle's Prophetic Words.
Mr. Robert Carlisle, a strong advocate of the free coinage of silver, to-day handed us the following clipping in reference to Carlisle's position on silver in 1878. Mr. Carlisle voted for the original Bland bill, providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. On February 21, 1878, he took occasion to express himself on the general subject of the bill as follows:

"I know that the world's stock of precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so. Man-kind will be fortunate, indeed, if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce and industry. According to my view of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half of the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence and famine that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more acutely at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half of the metallic money in the world."

Record Forty-fifth Congress, volume 7, appendix 41.

"IT'S A BIG SHOW."

So Says J. N. Baskett, Who is Attending the Fair—Disappointed in the Art Exhibit.

Correspondence of the Ledger.
CHICAGO, Ill., July 7.—If I do not snatch this moment to write you, according to promise, I will never have an opportunity. I am too tired to do anything else, so of course you will expect a brilliant effort. This is the hottest day of the fair and has been a "swinger." There is a wonderful amount of reflection from so much white surface and one suffers much in passing, but within the buildings the shade and the draft of lake air make it pleasant. It is the immensity of the thing that hurts and it is wonderfully deficient in transportation. There is enough going of gondola-launch and marginal railway, but they do not go your way. The water carriage is both deficient and exorbitant. So one just has to loiter and gaze till he drops in a double bow-knot upon some seat, and feels the poverty of his anatomy in not having another pair of legs. If any Mexican people have an extra set they had better bring them along or practice walking on their hands awhile.

It's a big show, worth the coming in a hundred ways, but there is so much of it that each one cares little for it. The pity of it is the doing of it for the sake of saying you have "done it." The man who makes most of it is going to be able to say that when he goes home, so he licks his pencil and scratches his pad with the weight of a block of coal or the diameter of some engine driver and feels himself edified and prepared to edify. The best of it after all is the grounds and the buildings. I say this after having seen them first without the exhibit and second with it. The design and execution both in proportion and technique are marvelous, the artistic thing among all the artistic things here. Who does not study a little the spidery tresses of the Liberal Arts building will let much slip, and he who fails to ascend among them will miss the inspiration of the whole plan. Much of this great building's exhibits have been made common to us by our wonderful commerce and by the splendid exposition of our own Missouri city, but the boldness of these great girders in their sweep, like a rocket's trail into the very azure, is something we have never seen.

I am disappointed in the art exhibit. It is immense enough but impresses me as quite poor in quality. The rooms are too small, for one thing, to give proper perspective to many fairly drawn paintings; but except perhaps the Flagellants, there seems to be no painting there which the people linger. There is the same weird stare here, the same sort of cork-screw curiosity strain that one finds elsewhere. There is no such paintings here as the Verestchagin pictures, or the Lee Surrender, etc., etc., which have graced our exposition and held people spell-bound. The impressionist style prevails disgustingly to the eye of the simple lover of the beautiful, or the lover of the simple-beautiful. It looks very much as though some one had kicked a pot of blue calamine over a circus poster. It is "the thing" now, however, and lots of people are lying about it, no doubt. Doubtless "art is to conceal art," as the proverb goes, for there seems to be no attempt here to conceal nature in the general exhibit. They seemed to wear patent scene-shifting garbs in those days, and a dagger scratch or spear thrust knocked all the clothes off of a fellow then. The bettered condition of our women in our days is very marked. Diana is here, of course, garbed in her bow without a string and many others clad only in their toe nails, ad nauseam, with much fractured anatomy in plaster, but the exhibits in no way, except extent, compare with those of the old Centennial. Why, I saw mother's stop and weep before that "First Step," "Forced Prayer," etc., where childish innocence almost spoke in marble but I have seen little of it here. Somehow you know, I fear our reaction toward the antique carries with it our acceptance of their morals as well as their art. Why do we not evolve an art in keeping with our culture? Why should not Christianity have a set of its own, distinctly its own? It is said no child appeared in the art of the ancients till Jesus was born a child, and had blessed the children, and yet Christian mothers must go blushing through our galleries in a land and civilization that boasts so much of what it has done for women because we see fit to pay her no higher tribute than to mount her unclothed in the vilest personification of heathen immorality. If I were to photograph some things that are here and send you a print through the mail I would be liable to arrest under our postal laws, such a jewel of consistency is our civilization.

The quaintest thing of it all is the crowd, or rather the little fragments of it one could vignette out. The tired group asleep on the bench, the homely lump spread out in the hat, the gawky rural pair, married or ought to be; the anxious parent explaining the obvious; the loquacious guest edifying those around him; the girl giggling in her ignorance and the boy gawking wide-mouthed in his; they are all here. Here, too, is the quiet student and here is that next to the preacher, the greatest factor of our civilization, the quiet unostentatious teacher, gathering facts for his work, humble in the

knowledge that he knows so little and wise in his hunger and thirst. Mothers are here with their little ones tied to them, waist to waist, fathers locked hand in hand with their boys learning together, and husbands wheeling invalid wives, and wide-mouthed wonder gapes everywhere. Like other things this Fair may be to you what you make it. You can get what you come for and if you paid half a cent each for the next one hundred best shows you could get to you would still pay dearly for your entertainment in comparison with the 50 cents you spend daily here.

Personally we have been slightly unfortunate, our younger hopeful coming all the way up here to have a case of Missouri misadventure. He now has a jowl like a Chicago porker and a cheek like a Chicago drummer, and has kept part of the family in quarantine for a few days, but is on his feet now. The Santa Maria fell arrived to-day. After we had ridden up by boat from the city, we were not allowed to enter with a camera, even though we offered to pay the required \$2, so the first born had to return to the city or throw the box overboard. He returned by boat, met the fleet in mid-lake, took three snap shots as it passed (a thing the company's own photographers did not get to do) and would not speak to the ring-master of the whole show now if he met him face to face. No other boat passed them, no other camera aboard but his. Nevertheless the moral is, don't bring your camera. It's a red rag to the whole administration and will worry you to death.

Yours Truly,
J. N. BASKETT.

FIRE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Eighteen Firemen Burned to Death.

As indicated by the dispatches published in the LEDGER Monday the cold storage building on the grounds of the World's Fair was destroyed by fire. This building was located in the southern part of the grounds and some distance from the main buildings. Eighteen firemen were caught upon the roof and could not escape. Twelve have already died from fire or injuries received in jumping and several others are not expected to live.

Sunday Closing.

The Rochester Commercial says: The City Council of Mexico, Mo., has issued orders enforcing the Sunday law in that city. All dry goods establishments, grocery houses, cigar stands and restaurants found doing business hereafter on Sunday will be prosecuted. The people of Mexico should stand by their City Fathers and see to it that no guilty one escapes. The moral citizen is looking for a location in that town or city where the Sunday law is enforced. It is a recommendation that all her citizens are law-abiding people and have respect for the Lord's day. It is also an assurance that the place will prosper and gather within its limits the best element of society.

Banks Consolidate.

MONTGOMERY CITY, Mo., July 8.—The Farmers' and Traders' Bank of this city increased its capital to-day from \$20,000 to \$40,000. The increased issue of stock was taken by the shareholders of the Citizens' Bank of this place, and the name of the bank was changed to the Union Savings Bank. A new Board of Directors was elected and W. L. Gault, Cashier of the Citizens' Bank, was chosen president of the new bank and J. C. Uptegrove, cashier of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank, cashier. The business of the two old banks will be wound up by the officers of the new bank in the old Farmers' and Traders' Bank building.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Treasury barometer continues to show improvements in the financial situation.

Another unsuccessful effort was made to bring the present Kansas miners' strike to an end.

Representative Wilson thinks the extra session of Congress will continue into the regular term.

Disastrous floods swept away whole villages in the Tyrolean Alps, with heavy loss of life.

Seventeen lives are known to have been lost at the fire at the World's Fair Monday. The majority were firemen.

Mrs. C. H. Vanarsdale and a domestic were burned to death at Beatrice, Neb., as a result of a gasoline explosion.

A tray containing \$1,000 worth of diamonds was stolen from J. M. Gibbs' jewelry store at Hannibal, Mo., last evening.

The Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, Kansas City, has assigned with liabilities of about \$1,700,000 and assets of \$2,000,000.

There was tumultuous scenes in the House of Commons during discussions of the home rule bill on a ruling of Chairman Mellor ordering Thomas Sexton to withdraw.

Amos Griffith, a married man, and Mrs. Owen Titus, a married woman, eloped from Bronaugh, a little town 75 miles southwest from Nevada, Mo., taking Mrs. Titus' 3-year-old son with them.

THE OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.

Elder James Bradley's Views on a Much Agitated Question Just Now.

To the Editor of the Ledger.
MEXICO, Mo., July 10.—As the discussion of the Sunday question is up we had just as well have our say about it as not, and so will proceed to say it whether it be worth much or not.

In the first place we do not believe this is a Christian nation; that is, as a nation it has adopted no religion nor has it formulated any creed. Therefore, from this standpoint, it should not pass any laws as religious or Christian obligations. But as a nation we have acknowledged God, and have acknowledged Him as the supreme ruler governing and controlling the destinies of nations. As such we have acknowledged His law as the supreme law; the most just and at the same time the most beneficent.

The observance of the Sabbath is not based upon the law of Christianity. "Thou shalt remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy" was promulgated from the eternal throne long before the word Christian had an existence, or before Christianity as now understood had been heard of. The law of the Sabbath was given as best for a nation and best for one nation then best for all nations; and if best for a nation in every age then best for a nation in every age. History has demonstrated that God was not mistaken in promulgating and enforcing such a law; that to observe strictly one day in seven as a day of rest is best for man and beast; that it is absolutely essential to the well-being of both man and beast. It is fanaticism that demands its observance by the nation from a Christian standpoint. The proper thing is to demand its observance from its moral and physical benefits; not so much as a sin against Christianity but as a violation of the laws of the nation based upon the commands of the Great Lawgiver, and for the general benefit accruing to all mankind. But it has looked to us like there was a great deal of buncombe about this World's Fair opening on Sunday. It affords an opportunity for some people to parade before the world a false piety. We say false piety because people have made a great ado about this that have entirely neglected more, if possible, weightier matters at home.

We want it distinctly understood that we believe in a strict observance of the Sabbath; but we despise that religion or irreligion, as you may please to term it, that strains at a gnat and swallows a camel; that looks over open and flagrant violations of the one blessed day at his own door and sees no wrong till he gets to Chicago. Had the observance of the Sabbath been strictly enforced in all our homes and all our cities there never would have been an attempt to open the gates at Chicago; and why, pray, should we labor so hard to take the mote out of Chicago's eyes when, behold! a beam is in our own eyes? Do people go up to the top to purify society, or do they strike at some evil away off from home in order to bring about a reformation? Nay, verily! If good is to be accomplished the work must be begun at home; enforce the laws on our own plantations, at our own homes and in our own cities. We have heard it said that if we would take care of the dimes the dollars would take care of themselves. So if we will look well to society at our own homes, correct the evils at our own doors, we will make such a thing as the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday an impossibility. But under existing circumstances we have but paved the way for Chicago to follow, and to keep pace with the customs and times Chicago was almost forced to do as she has. We are no apologist for wrong doing but we believe in giving the devil his dues and we have a perfect contempt for that man who can find so much fault with some one else so far away and can see none of the evils of his own house, especially when he prays so long a prayer to be seen of men. We despise a sham religion.

We think Mexico has taken a step in the right direction, only she has not yet gone far enough. How many evils have been covered up under this permission the Master gave to take the ass or the ox out of the ditch on the Sabbath? We will agree that there are a few cases of necessity but the ditches are entirely too thick and the asses too clumsy, and are falling in too often for good example and an observance of the laws of God and men. Let all the little cities drop into line and let society be reached as it is and where it is, and then such a thing as Chicago has done will not even be attempted. Let everything be bestowed on Sunday that is not an absolute necessity, and then it will look like we are in earnest; that we practice what we preach, that we really mean what we say. And all this not because we are Christians, (true, a man cannot be a Christian and violate the Sabbath) but because it is right, because it is the law of God and the land.

JAMES BRADLEY.

Mrs. Wm. Price, who resides in the east part of town near the residence of J. J. Gill, was badly burned about the head and face this morning, while cooking dinner, by the explosion of a gasoline stove. It was with considerable difficulty that the neighbors saved the house from burning.



They are Way Up in G.

In what every one says about our \$4.50 shoe. They touch the top notch in every point of excellence that footwear can possess. You can no more excel these shoes than the tenor can strike a note above G and trespass on the vocal domain of the alto and soprano.

Their merits are easy to C. In appearance they're way up in G. Let us give you the G. Have them fitted to G. And discover how happy you'll be; and once you wear this shoe, it will have a mortgage on your foot that you will never lose.

GRIFEE & MARTIN'S
Shoe House, North Side Public Square.

DALTON'S ASPIRATION.

John O'Meara Says He Still Wants to be Governor.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 12.—During a recent visit to this city Lieutenant Governor John B. O'Meara stopped on several occasions and to various gentlemen, that Colonel Dick Dalton would positively be a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1896. The Lieutenant Governor even went further than this, and stated openly and above board that he would be for Colonel Dalton in that race. The suggestion was made that it was generally regarded over the state and in the ranks of Democratic workers that appointment to an important federal office, such as Colonel Dalton holds, eliminated the appointee from State politics. Lieutenant Governor O'Meara contended, however, that such was not the case, especially as applied to Colonel Dalton, and reiterated his statement that Colonel Dalton would be in the gubernatorial race.

"He has an ambition," said O'Meara, "to be Governor of Missouri, and the fire of that ambition has not been quenched under the gloom of defeat. He is as strong to-day, if not stronger, with the masses of people throughout the state than he was before the Democratic convention last summer when he was defeated for the nomination by Governor Stone. He has a wonderful hold on the people of Missouri, and his manly course after the convention, when he went into the campaign and worked night and day for the ticket, has added to his strength and popularity. Dalton is not a rich man, but I cheerfully believe he could give up a second term as surveyor of the port of St. Louis to be Governor of Missouri on a smaller salary."

Politics are always the theme of discussion about the State capital, even in the "off year," and even though the next gubernatorial campaign is three years ahead, the announcement of the Lieutenant Governor has created quite a flutter among the groups that gather about the corridors of the Madison house.

Live Stock Market.

St. Louis, July 12.—There was a strong demand for recent grades of cattle. Prices—Extra export steers \$5.10 to \$5.20, good steers \$4.90 to \$5.10, fair to medium \$4.50 to \$4.80, corn fed steers \$4.65 to \$4.80, medium steers \$3.75 to \$4.20, butcher steers \$3.15 to \$3.70, fair to choice feeding steers \$3.20 to \$3.70, choice cows and heifers \$2.25 to \$4.

Hogs—Packers were disposed of at \$5.99 and \$6.15. Butchers sold at \$6.20 and \$6.25. The good medium weights were at \$6.05 and \$6.20. Pigs and common light hogs ranged from \$5 to \$5.80.

It Affords Us Pleasure.

From Lee's Summit Journal.
Bob White is a worker, always in a good humor, big and hearty. The Missouri Press Association gave him a hundred dollars for "money out" and he deserved it. The Old Man wouldn't do it for three times that sum. Bob is advance agent, general solicitor of privileges, utility man and a dozen other thankless titles. Any cross country editor who complains of Bob ought to be left out.

The Failures at Springfield, Mo.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 11.—The Bank of Commerce failed to-day. It is the first failure in the history of Springfield. One of the principal stockholders is E. C. Parce. The last statement showed \$256,000 in resources, a surplus of about \$10,000 and \$176,000 in deposits.

J. T. Gray, an extensive dry goods dealer, has failed for \$15,000.

Notice to Pay Up.

All those owing me for breeding services up to 1893 are requested to call at once and settle, either by cash or note. I must have one or the other.

15-21 w. A. M. HARRISON.

Mr. T. Thomas, superintendent of the Red River Improvement Co., of Vicksburg, Miss., is the guest of his sister, Mrs. K. H. Allen. After a visit to relatives in Boone county, he will attend the World's Fair in Chicago.

Champ Clark's Task Ended.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Representative Champ Clark, having accomplished all the work possible for his people with the President and Cabinet out of town, leaves for home to-day.

Mrs. Harry Atchison is visiting her parents in Centralia. During her absence Harry is stopping with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Atchison.

Miss Leola Barker departed this afternoon for a visit in Philadelphia. She will return home by way of Macon City and be the guest of Miss Estella Turner. Miss Barker will also visit Arkansas this summer.

Wanted, a Good Cook.
A good cook and house girl. No washing and ironing. Good wages. White girl preferred. Apply at this office.

The Wannamaker and Brown suit to close the World's Fair on Sunday has been thrown out of court.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give an entertainment at the parsonage Friday evening.

MEXICO will ever continue to be a city.

It's been a long time since a circus came to Mexico.

Mrs. Brown and sister, Mrs. Woellmer, left to-day for a visit in Moberly and Nevada.

TIME TABLE

| STANDARD TIME. | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Chicago & Alton Railroad. | |
| East Bound Trains leave— | |
| No. 47. Mail..... | 1 25 p. m. |
| No. 48. Atlantic Express..... | 2 55 a. m. |
| No. 49. St. Louis Limited..... | 3 10 a. m. |
| No. 50. Chicago Limited..... | 11 40 a. m. |
| No. 51. Way Freight..... | 11 55 a. m. |
| West Bound Trains leave— | |
| No. 46. Mail..... | 2 05 p. m. |
| No. 47. Pacific Express..... | 2 55 p. m. |
| No. 48. Kansas City Limited..... | 3 10 p. m. |
| No. 49. Denver Limited..... | 4 00 p. m. |
| No. 50. Way Freight..... | 4 15 p. m. |
| Jefferson City Branch. | |
| No. 100. Express..... | 6 55 a. m. |
| No. 101. Express..... | 7 15 p. m. |
| No. 102. Express..... | 7 15 p. m. |
| No. 103. Express..... | 4 15 p. m. |
| Daily Except Sunday. | |

TIME TABLE

| THE MARSH LINE | |
|---|-------------|
| MEXICO, CHICAGO & ALTON R.R. | |
| GOING EAST. | |
| No. 2-N. Y. Limited (ex. Sunday)..... | 3 00 p. m. |
| No. 4-Atlantic Express, daily..... | 2 55 a. m. |
| No. 6-St. Louis Express, daily..... | 2 55 a. m. |
| No. 10-Mail and Express, daily..... | 2 55 a. m. |
| No. 12-Freight, (ex. Sunday)..... | 4 00 a. m. |
| No. 26-Through Freight, daily..... | 8 55 p. m. |
| GOING WEST. | |
| No. 3-Past Line (except Sunday)..... | 12 21 p. m. |
| No. 5-Pacific Express, daily..... | 12 55 p. m. |
| No. 7-Kansas City Express, daily..... | 1 15 p. m. |
| No. 11-Mail and Express, daily..... | 1 15 p. m. |
| No. 13-Local Freight, (ex. Sunday)..... | 4 30 p. m. |
| No. 27-Freight, daily..... | 4 30 p. m. |
| S. S. WILSON, Ticket Agent. | |
| CHANDLER, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't. | |
| Wabash Western R.R. St. Louis. | |

Chicago & Alton R.R.

AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR RAILROAD AND THE DIRECT LINE TO CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

STATE AND SPECIAL DAYS.

At the World's Fair During July.
The Chicago & Alton Railroad, the direct line to Chicago and the World's Fair has pleasure in advising its friends and patrons of the following state and special days at the World's Fair during July. The list is authentic, being furnished by the Exposition officials:
July 2.—Patriotic Sunday.
July 4.—Independence Day—Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, celebration by the Exposition.
July 10.—France.
July 10.—Missouri.
July 20.—Columbia—Anniversary of Columbus's Independence; College Prizes—Stated day.
July 24.—Utah—The day the Mormon pioneers first entered the valley.
July 27.—Turner Band.
July 28.—Commercial Travelers.
While we are about it, it might be well to remember that the Chicago & Alton is the very best line the World's Fair visitor can possibly take to Chicago. Its train arrangements are unsurpassed and its Palace Reclining Chair Cars are free to holders of all classes of tickets. Special low round-trip rates to Chicago and return are now in effect. Further particulars can be obtained of E. F. Wilson, Ticket Agent Chicago & Alton Railroad, Mexico, Mo., or James Chandler, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

New Spring Goods

ARE NOW IN

Come and See Them

SAM N. EVANS.

Money to Loan!

We are now prepared to make loans of Eastern money at lower rates than ever offered in North Missouri.
We also have home money to loan on favorable terms.
MOORE & HOWELL,
Real Estate and Loan Agents,
40-41 Mexico, Mo.

For Sale!

I have a large list of cheap farms for sale in Callaway county, Mo. Call on or address
15-6m F. N. POSTON, Fulton, Mo.

BRICK CONTRACTOR.

Estimates furnished promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed.
S. W. RANSOM,
2-4-7m P. O. Box 66, Mexico, Mo.

Built for Business!

—OUR—

Century Buggy

—A—

\$140 BUGGY

—FOR—

\$100.

Good Enough for any man who rides—Soft as broadcloth—Easy as a silk shirt—Looks like a dress suit—Wears like a granite wall—Handsome as fair woman.

The Buggy of Style,
The Century Buggy,
Find it only at Vehicle Headquarters.

87 other styles Vehicles
Now on exhibition at
Robertson's.

Our Half Century Buggy, Made for roughing it—Costs no more than a good saddle—Has substantial top, leather dash, etc. With a record of 1100 mile trip to Texas and return without a break—A \$75 Buggy the world over—We sell it at

\$50.

SW Robertson

CLEARING SALE

—OF ALL—

Summer Goods.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Best French Organdies at..... 25 cents
All-wool Challies at..... 50 cents
Pongees at..... 12 1/2 cents
Figured Mull at..... 7 1/2 cents
Half-wool Challies at..... 15 cents
Cotton Challies at..... 5 cents

All Summer Goods Marked Down to Close.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

Blum & Co.

We Have Got the Pull!

How and Why We Draw the Trade.

By the tremendous power of low prices